SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. rLetters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—et us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va.

Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.
This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.
Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now, running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batiste Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842. — 1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, superior quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16 28—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats fo Chidren, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime.* Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ¼ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh l ecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, wind pipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER. Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—*y.*

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay. Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes, 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh. Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies—Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td.

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

181 Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathlie," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Baucher on Horsemanship.

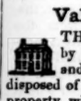
A METHOD of Horsemanship, founded upon new principles, including the breaking and training of Horses, with instructions for obtaining a good seat. Illustrated with engravings, by F. Baucher, translated from the 9th Paris edition. Also. Walker's Manly Exercises, containing rowing and sailing, riding and driving, skating, leaping, swiming, boring, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings on steel and copper.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Valuable Property for Sale.



THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March30, 1852, 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852 (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

Late Publications.

ROMANISM at Home; Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan; Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—tfm.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 901—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash.*

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Gormania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

Equal Suffrage and the Basis.

Extracts from the Speech of W. W. AVERY, Esq., *of Burke, delivered in the House of Commons, December* 18, 1850.

I contend that *no* man, who has observed passing events, in this State, during the last ten years, can entertain doubt as to popular opinion upon the subject of reform and as to the particular proposition now before us, I confidently assert that the people of North Carolina would decide in its favor, if submitted to them, by a majority of twenty-five thousand. The evidence which could be adduced to establish the truth of my assertion is abundant and conclusive. The agitation of the question of Equal Suffrage commenced two years ago, and so strong was the current of popular feeling in its favor, even at the outset, that few men who were candidates for either House of the Assembly were able, or had the moral courage to resist it. The popular branch of the last General Assembly passed a bill by a vote of three-fifths, making provision for this amendment, but it failed to obtain the requisite vote in the Senate. Every press in the State, so far as I am advised, without distinction as to its party bias, has either advocated this reform, or been forced by public opinion to admit the propriety of such a change in the Constitution. The Conventions of both the great political parties, when assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, promulgated their views in relation to this question, and both parties were then understood as favoring it. The candidates who were nominated by the respective parties for the office of Governor, both came out unreservedly for this reform, and almost every member returned to this Legislature is regarded by the people as friendly to the principle of Equal Suffrage. Can there exist any stronger evidence, (short of a direct and overwhelming vote,) of the popular sentiment on any subject than the indications, just enumerated, exhibit?

The people of the State have not only given decisive evidence that they wish this amendment made in their fundamental law, but, in my opinion, the manifestations have been alike decisive as to the mode and manner in which that amendment should be incorporated into their Constitution. The advocates of reform in every portion of the State have explained to the people the provisions of the Constitution relating to its amendment, and have directed their attention to the clause providing that any part of that instrument may be amended by a legislative enactment, under the forms and ceremonies therein prescribed, and have, in almost every instance, impressed upon their minds the conviction that the mode thus designated, and that only, would be the plan of amendment suggested and advocated before the legislature. I hazard nothing in affirming, then, that a convention for the purpose of effecting this reform was not seriously discussed or advocated in ten Counties during the late campaign, and that the people would be even more astounded at having a proposition submitted to them for holding a Convention, than have been the sincere friends of reform in this Hall at the apparent zeal and pertinacity with which certain gentlemen have urged their Convention bills.

Mr. Speaker, I maintain that the framers of our amended Constitution did not contemplate the holding of any Convention, except in cases of great emergency, or at such time as the people might desire to revise their whole organic law, and reorganize their entire system of State government; and that it was their intention, that if thereafter, one or more specific amendments should be demanded, or become necessary to promote the interests of the people, that the same should be made by legislative enactment. And I hold further, that a limited Convention is not authorized by the letter or spirit of that instrument. These positions can be successfully established by reference to the express provisions of the amended Constitution itself, and may be still further strengthened by reference to the circumstances under which the Convention of 1835 inserted these provisions.

The Convention of 1835 assembled under an act of the Legislature, which imposed certain restrictions and limitations upon the delegates, and confined their deliberations to certain enumerated subjects. That body encountered much difficulty in deciding as to the exact nature, extent, and true construction of the duties assigned to them, and of course acted with a perfect consciousness of the many inconveniences attendant upon a limited Convention. Under these circumstances, it was natural that the delegates should endeavor to devise some more simple mode of making specific amendments at a future period, than the plan under which they had convened; and that these modifications should be effected without involving a revision of the whole Constitution. The first provision, therefore, which we find in the instrument in relation to the mode of amending it, is that "no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." Now, if it had been the intention of the framers of the amended Constitution, that alterations of the instrument, whether important or immaterial, should be made by a Convention, no other provisions would have been incorporated than the section referred to; but we find immediately succeeding, an additional clause to this effect—that "no part of the Constitution of the State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively." Provision is then made for submitting the alteration to the succeeding Legislature, and upon receiving two-thirds of the representation of each House at that session, it shall be submitted to the people for their ratification. Taking this section altogether, it will admit of no other construction than the one which I have given it; and I wish to direct the attention of the House, particularly, to the expression in the second clause just quoted—"*no part* of the Constitution of the State shall be altered"—as indicating a clear intention that when only part of the instrument was to be changed or modified, or when the alterations proposed in their number and effect, did not render an entire reorganization of our whole system necessary, that such alterations or modifications should be made by legislative enactment as therein prescribed. * * * *

I am well aware of the impression which generally prevails, that Conventions are *always* popular with the people, and that danger awaits any man who dare oppose them, under any circumstances. That danger I am prepared to meet—that peril I dare encounter personally in discharge of my duty as a Representative, if it exists; but I venture the assertion, that popular feeling has not yet taken such a direction in North Carolina, as to render it perilous to question the propriety of a Convention at this time. I affirm further, that a majority of the people have not become so far dissatisfied with the entire system of organic law under which their State Government is administered, as to desire a full revision of it. Believing then that only under a contingency of general dissatisfaction with the entire Constitution, or in the event that the Legislature should obstinately persist in refusing to make such reasonable amendments as might be demanded, the people would require an unlimited Convention; and knowing, that such an application could not now receive the Constitutional vote necessary to pass it, I have witnessed with profound regret, the introduction of that proposition by my Western friends; more especially, when it was accompanied by the declaration, that they wished to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, and substitute the white, in lieu of the federal basis of representation. Such movements and such declarations as these at this time, in my humble opinion, can have no other effect than to create sectional jealousies and enkindle anew those old prejudices between the East and West, which once marred the prosperity of the State; and the certain tendency of awakening those feelings again, will be to check all further progress in improvement in North Carolina. I appeal to those of my Western friends who come from my immediate section, to remember that all portions of the State have received from the fostering hand of the Government aid and assistance commensurate with their demands, towards developing their resources and opening an outlet for their productions, except the particular section which we represent; and I submit, whether it is the part of wisdom or patriotism to raise sectional issues, at a juncture when we most need assistance, and when we occupy a position to call upon the liberality of our Eastern brethren to extend like pecuniary aid to us, for the improvement of our section, as has been extended to the Eastern and middle portions of the State. I fear that such policy may prove to be unwise, and destructive of the very interests we are all anxious to promote.

Sir, with all due respect for the opinion of others, I must be allowed to declare that this agitation of the basis of representation *here*, is in advance of the wishes of the people. I believe they are not disposed to violate their plighted faith, by a breach of the compromises solemnly made when their Constitution was last revised. Such are the sentiments and feelings of my own constituents. I feel fully authorized to make this declaration in their behalf, because I publicly avowed before them, when the basis of representation was put directly in issue, my determination to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and sustain them in good faith, and they manifested their approval of my views by giving me a warm and generous support. The position then assumed I am prepared to adhere to *now*. I am not called upon to declare what would be my course, if a new Constitution was to be formed, independent of any contract, agreement, or understanding between different sections. Upon attaining my majority, and examining the fundamental law of the State, I found certain principles of representation incorporated therein, which, the history of the times taught me, had been inserted as the result of a compromise between somewhat conflicting interests in the State; and, I was also informed, that the representatives of the people who agreed upon and framed that feature, solemnly pledged their faith, and the sacred honor of their constituents, that the compromises then made should be kept inviolate, and should continue and remain as immutable, as the institutions under which we live. The circumstances which conspired to bring about this arrangement can be comprised in a very few words. The first settlements formed in North Carolina were upon the seaboard, and the Counties laid off in the first instance were all small. As population increased, emigration to the interior commenced, and very soon other Counties were formed; but owing to the sparseness of the population, greater size was given to the Counties, and little complaint was heard whilst population was anything like equal. In process of time, however, the western Counties, owing to extent of Territory, became most populous, and as the representation was arranged with reference to Counties, and was therefore unequal, the West grew clamorous for equality of representation. The Eastern Counties comprised among its population two-thirds of the slaves in the State, and whilst the white population was much greater in the West, the aggregate total population was nearly the same. Our Eastern brethren had the power, by reason of the number of their representatives by Counties, each County being entitled to one Senator and two Commoners. Much discussion arose and great bitterness was engendered between the two extremes of the State. The East finally agreed to make concessions, but insisted that slaves were entitled to some weight in representation, as they were protected by the laws from inhuman treatment, even by their masters, and were entitled to the right of trial by Jury as other reasonable creatures, and were moreover, subjected to taxation *per capita*, like free white persons—that if slaves were to be considered as mere property, there existed no stronger reason for subjecting them to a tax *per capita*, than horses, mules, or other live stock. The controversy was ultimately adjusted, by compromising upon what is termed the Federal basis, which is ascertained by adding the aggregate white to three fifths of the slave population, in order to fix the ratio in the House of Commons; and it was further agreed, that slaves should pay a poll tax, commencing earlier, and extending to a later period in life, and that the Senate should represent taxation, upon the principle that representation and taxation should go together. This arrangement was hailed with acclamation by our citizens west of Raleigh, and the only opposition it encountered was in a portion of the East, where it was supposed that the tendency and effect of the Federal basis even would be, to give the West the preponderence eventually. The apprehension thus entertained and acted upon, will prove to have been well founded at an early day. The census returns show, that both white and slave population in the West is increasing more rapidly than in the East; and if a wise and judicious system of Internal Improvement shall be adopted, so as to develop the resources of that section, and invite slave labor to engage more extensively in the cultivation of our lands, a change of the basis, unless effected very soon, would not materially change the relative weight of sections.

But, aside from all the reasons above enumerated as influencing my course on this question of the basis, there is a more powerful and weighty consideration, which should deter every true son of North Carolina, from discussing the white and federal basis at this time. The federal compact is founded upon the basis of representation embodied in our own Constitution, and is this the period when we should furnish to Northern fanatics, who are laboring to destroy this feature of that compact, the argument in support of their nefarious designs, that North Carolina had fully tried that system of representation, and its operation was unequal—that the people were resisting it, even at the risk of creating pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the State! Is this the time for arraying the non-slaveholder against the slave owner, and engendering among our people hostility to an institution, in the existence and permanency of which every man in North Carolina is so deeply and vitally interested? No sir! no sir! Instead of weakening the ties which bind our people to that institution, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to enlist their feelings in its behalf—to impress upon their minds the importance of its preservation, and whilst mad and reckless fanaticism is assailing it from without, *their* peculiar and especial duty should be to sustain, foster, and protect it from within.

The slaves of the South are of greater value than all the capital and property in New England, yet, the institution of slavery has never received from the hands of the Federal Government the slightest protection. Even the common guaranties secured to all property by the federal compact has been refused to those direct ly interested in slave property; and whilst the fostering aid of federal legislation has been liberally extended to every other great industrial interest in the country, negro slavery or slave labor has gone wholly unprotected—not only so, but *that* legislation has been so directed, as to force the States identified with the institution of slavery, to *pay tribute* to great interests elsewhere; and *this tribute*, collected under the plea of encouraging *domestic manufactures*, has contributed to build up and enrich those *lords of the spindle and loom*, who are now engaged in a relentless war of extermination, against the homes and firesides of their own countrymen, and against the real source of their own wealth, prosperity, and power. Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I can engage in no controversy, and countenance no movement which may tend to alienate the affections of any portion of our people from the institution of slavery; on the contrary, my humble efforts shall be devoted to the more patriotic duty of impressing upon the minds of our people, that our happiness for the present, our hopes for the future, and our salvation as an organized community, depends upon our unity of sentiment in relation to that institution. I do not fear my constituents under any discussion or any issue that may be made. Whilst the agregate number of slaves may be less than elsewhere, the number of slaveowners is as great if not greater in my section than any other portion of the State; and I can safely pledge their support of Southern rights and Southern institutions in any and every emergency.

I have not regarded it as necessary to devote any time to the discussion of the principle involved in the original bill. An elaborate argument in support of the doctrine of Equal Suffrage, would be an act of supererrogation in this age and at this time. It cannot meet with serious opposition in this State, or government, where proper notions of liberty and equality prevail. The idea of freehold qualification for voters was brought over by the colonists from Great Britain, and among the earliest acts of legislation in the colony of North Carolina, freehold qualification was required of every inhabitant of a County before he could vote; but even then, this restriction on the elective franchise was general, and extended to every citizen. The man who was authorized to vote at all, was allowed to exercise that privilege for every elective officer, and no distinction being made, each elector stood upon the same platform, yet, this requirement of a freehold qualification *in all cases*, opposed as it is to all our notions of popular freedom, is less objectionable than the odious *distinctions* now existing in our Constitution. This claim for equality of suffrage is a demand on the part of a meritorious class of our citizens to be allowed to exercise a mere personal right, to which every freeman is alike entitled. The extension of the simple right of suffrage violates no compromise—takes nothing from the East, and adds nothing to the strength of the West; and whilst additional personal weight and influence will be given thereby to a portion of our citizens, the remaining part will be divested of no rights. The effect of this reform will be, to enlarge the scope of human freedom, without endangering any conservative feature in our system, or changing the relative weight of any section or interest in the State. All the States in the Union have abolished the landed qualification of electors except South Carolina and Virginia; and even in those States, no distinction is drawn between the voters, for an elector when once qualified can vote for all elective officers."

Democratic Convention in Charlotte.

Agreeably to previous public notice, a large number of the delegates appointed to meet in Convention, assembled in the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 11th inst.; whereupon Capt. John F. Hoke, of Lincoln, was on motion of R. P. Waring, Esq., called to the Chair, and William Black, Esq., of Mecklenburg, was appointed Secretary.

Capt. Hoke then arose and explained the object of the Convention, indulging in some highly appropriate remarks upon the importance of the crisis to the Union, particularly the Southern portion of it.

On motion, the Chair then appointed John Walker, Esq., of Mecklenburg, J. M. Ingram, of Union, Col. Richard Rankin, of Gaston, and J. M. Newson, of Lincoln, a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The Committee, having retired some time, returned, and through their Chairman, John Walker, Esq., reported the following:

Whereas, A Convention of the Democratic Republicans of the United States is to be held in Baltimore, on the first of June next for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, in which we, the republicans of this Congressional District, desire to participate; and whereas, our political opponents have nominated a candidate for Governor of this State, and placed him upon a platform which implies opposition to Equal Suffrage; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a delegate to represent this Congressional District in said Convention in Baltimore: with instructions to vote first for *the nomination of* James Buchanan for President and of Hon. Judge Strange for Vice President; and that in the event that their nomination cannot be secured, then to vote for any other able statesmen of the Democratic party who are sound upon the Slavery question.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a delegate to the State Convention, or take such other measures as he may deem advisable to have us represented therein.

3. *Resolved*, That we will give our unanimous support to the nominations of the above mentioned Conventions, if made in accordance with the instructions herein contained.

4. *Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and republican principles of the Hon. David S. Reid, our present deservedly popular Governor, hoping that he will be nominated for re-election by acclamation, and pledging him our undivided support, as in our opinion, his re-election is the best guaranty we can have of the final establishment of "Equal Suffrage," a truly republican principle, to which we as democrats, are all pledged.

In accordance with the 2nd resolution, the Chair appointed the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, the delegate to Baltimore, and R. P. Waring, Esq., as alternate, sending a commission to the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel to cast the vote of this District in the National Convention, provided that neither Mr. Caldwell nor Mr. Waring can make it convenient to attend.

On motion, it was then ordered that these proceedings be published in the Carolina Republican, the N. C. Standard, and such other papers as can conveniently make room for them.

The Convention then adjourned.

J. F. HOKE, *Ch'n.*

Wm. Black, *Sec'y.*

WHEELER'S HISTORY.

The May number of the "North Carolina University Magazine," contains a long and able *critique* upon the late able work of our countryman. Coming, as it does, from the seat of learning of our State, it is entitled to much weight, and by its firmness and candor, puts to blush the meagre and mean attempts of malice and ridicule to undervalue this work. As the article is too long for our columns to publish entire, we give extracts from it.

"Some of the most intelligent citizens of our State, have abundantly exposed its egregious defeats. But they have been greatly delinquent in not representing, at the same time, with that particular emphasis which the case demands, the essential benefit conferred upon the State by publishing a large collection of important statistics and invaluable documents. The true course, then, for every judicious friend of the State, is to favor the sale of the book."

"Had we any work before, of which even the existence was known to the mass of our reading population, on the subject of our History, either in whole or in part?

"That its plan is a good one, no one denies. Regarding the State of North Carolina as one family, such was the situation of its members, which Col. Wheeler's book was expected to relieve. But it inestimably has done more than this, positively contributed much to the substantial uses and charms, which any work of history supplies. Piercing the shadows of the past, and enlarging the views of the present, with many broad beams of light, it opens to the patriot glimpses here and there by which his spirit is rendered less forlorn. A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen, more adventurous and public spirited than the rest, to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action, and succeeding to the care of North Carolina, a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscences refreshing to all, which increase, as they are known, our pleasures at home and abroad. Yet acknowledging no thanks for the real merit of the service, its short comings only have been denounced, and with *malignant ridicule and scorn* by men whose high positions and attainments make them exponents of popular feelings and opinions upon this and similar subjects. There is enough in this compilation independent of its authorship to make it more precious that its cost, to all who feel an interest in its purpose. And we are not afraid that all which is authentic and of good report, will not predominate over the effect of Col. Wheeler's literature upon North Carolina.

The whole plan was one full of difficulty and hazard, and by performing it so well as it is done, the Author has deserved well of his country."

Connected with this subject, we saw last week a letter from the Hon. James Buchanan to Col. Wheeler, of which we obtained a copy. We hope that we violate neither public duty or private friendship by here adding it:

Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa.
19th April, 1852.

"My time has been so incessantly occupied with various and pressing engagements, that I have not, until very recently, been able to peruse your "History of North Carolina."

I can now say, with truth and sincerity, that I have been highly gratified with your work. It has done you great honor, as well as justice to the old, honest and patriotic North State. The sketch of the life and character of Nathaniel Macon, is its *chef d' oeuvre* and is true to the life. I knew him well.

I can say of you as Queen Katherine said of Griffeth:

"After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions.
To keep mine honor from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffeth."

Carolina Republican.

Death of an Author. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "I have just heard of the death of John Howard Payne, United States consul at Tunis. He was appointed consul early in 1851, and had just established himself under his flag. Mr. Payne was the gifted author of the celebrated and beautiful song, "Home, sweet home," several dramatic pieces and poems of merit, and many miscellaneous literary productions. In very early life he was a distinguished dramatic performer, and a man of versatile genius. He was originally appointed consul at Tunis by Mr. Tyler, and was superseded by Mr. Polk. He was then engaged in writing a book on the manners, customs, and institutions of the Barbary States. When he was removed from office his work was unfinished, and on his restoration it was his intention to complete the work. Whether his health and leisure, since he has been restored to the place, have been sufficient to enable him to resume and finish his assumed task, remains to be seen. We trust that some able editor will find valuable manuscripts among his remains, which will add to his literary fame. Any authentic information in regard to that country and people would be exceedingly interesting. The author of 'Sweet Home,' in the language of his own admired song, was doomed to 'roam mid pleasures and palaces,' for the greater part of his life, far from *home*. It was this privation that probably inspired his muse to compose one of the best songs extant in the English language."

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

☞ The Editor of this paper will be absent for six or eight days, in attendance, as a Delegate, on the Baltimore Convention.

MR. KERR AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The Register, speaking for Mr. Kerr in a late article, says: "Mr. Kerr thought that Free Suffrage, (as it is called,) although perhaps harmless of itself, and perhaps advisable in framing a Constitution *de novo*, was, nevertheless restricted in our organic law by our revolutionary ancestors, from patriotic motives, as a protection to the farming or landed interests, against mere numbers; and that whilst this simple amendment, of itself, might work no evil, yet it would serve as a precedent for partizan tinkering with the Constitution, which, if countenanced, would open the door for innovations without end."

Well, that will do. Equal Suffrage is getting to be "harmless"—is it? Why, in 1848 it was every thing dangerous and horrible, in the estimation of Whig leaders; *now* "perhaps" it will do no harm! We are glad to find Federalism coming somewhat to its senses. But if Equal Suffrage be "harmless," why does Mr. Kerr oppose it? Why does he seek, by his Convention hobby, to defeat it?

A great principle is making its way to a brilliant triumph; and the next Assembly, if the friends of the measure are true to themselves and to Gov. Reid, will witness that triumph. It is always so with Truth. No human power can smother or keep it down; it *will* rise up, at one time or another, and assume its throne in the hearts and judgments of a free people.

Mr. Kerr, it seems, is concerned for the "landed interests"—he is afraid to trust the hard-working non-landholders, the merchants, the mechanics, the owners of personal estate, and those who pay a poll-tax, with the right to vote for Senators. Mr. Kerr, therefore, doubts the capacity of a certain class in North Carolina to participate in the work and duties of self-government. But does not Mr. Kerr know that the Senators are apportioned according to the taxes paid? Surely he does; *but he is in favor of taxing all interests for the support of government, and of preventing all interests but one from voting for one branch of the State Legislature.* More than this, by opposing Free Suffrage he takes ground for giving the landed interests *two* chances, for it is well known that the landholders *vote for both the Senate and the Commons.* What will you say to *this* view of the matter, Mr. Kerr? Will you declaim, denounce, glorificate, and hurrah for liberty and independence, and thus evade the question? Will you, Mr. Kerr?

But Mr. Kerr was afraid that the proposition—the simple, isolated proposition to make all free white men equal at the ballot-box, would lead to a "tinkering with the Constitution, which, if countenanced, would open the door for innovations without end." Who is "tinkering" now? Not Gov. Reid, for his position is just what it was in the outset—for Equal Suffrage, and against any change in the basis. Who threatened to "*tinker*" as soon as Gov. Reid broached the question? Gov. Manly and Whig leaders. Who are now doing the very thing—"countenancing" the very "innovations without end," which these Whig leaders charged Gov. Reid and his friends would do? Mr. Kerr and these Whig leaders; *they* are the men who told the non-landholders, at the start, that they should not have Free Suffrage, of itself, and by itself, but would have to take it with other amendments of a most radical and dangerous character. *They* are the "tinkerers," who seek to saddle Gov. Reid *with their own wrong.* We are not, for instance, to eat strawberries and cream—or to do any thing else, perfectly "harmless" in itself, and which will injure no one—lest some individual should swallow arsenic, and then charge us with having poisoned him!

Mr. Kerr—observe the quotation above—is pleased to say, "Free Suffrage, *as it is called.*" That expression is full of meaning. It was denied, in the last campaign, that it was Free Suffrage; but while Gov. Manly and others consented to "*call*" it so, because it was thus generally known, they insisted that it ought to mean something more; that to make it of importance to the people, or desirable, it ought to include the basis; and that Free Suffrage, according to their view, *was the white basis.* This they called "the substance"—political equality at the ballot-box they regarded as the shadow. Hence the above term, "*as it is called.*" Let the friends of the basis remember that.

Throughout the length and breadth of the State, let it be proclaimed—that John Kerr is willing to trust the people and David S. Reid is not willing to trust them! *Register.*

The cream of the matter, however, is, that the people are not "willing to trust" Mr. Kerr. They have never yet done it, and we think it quite certain they never will.

Mr. Kerr is "willing to trust the people"—is he? If so, how does it happen that he objects to allowing some forty thousand non-landholders to vote in the Senate? Are *they* not "the people" as much as the landholders?

Mr. Avery's Speech. We invite the attention of our readers, of both parties, to the extracts we take the liberty of making to-day from the Speech of Mr. Avery during the last session of the Assembly, on the subject of Equal Suffrage and the basis of representation. Mr. Avery handles these important questions in an able and statesman-like manner; and his views must command the approval of the friends of equality at the ballot-box and of the present basis, in all sections.

The Register says the "locofoco leaders have converted" the question of Equal Suffrage "into a mere party issue." At fault again. Whig leaders or Federalists, by opposing the measure in 1848, did all they could to make it a party issue; but they failed, as the three-fifths vote of the last Assembly proves.

THE REGISTER—A CONVENTION, &c.

The Raleigh Register says "the Resolution of the Whig Convention rests the decision with the people," whether or not they will have a Convention. And that paper adds, "the locofoco leaders are unwilling that their voice should be heard—there lies the issue." Let us sift these declarations, and see what they amount to; and we ask Whigs, as well as Democrats, to mark what we say.

The Resolution of the late Whig Convention, referred to by the Register, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons, and we are in favor of submitting it to the people, to say, whether such a Convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution."

This Resolution implies that the Whig leaders who adopted it, are either for or against a Convention. If against a Convention, then are they trifling with the people in proposing to take their opinion on the subject; if for it, then do they know that, if the people should vote for it by a majority at the ballot-box, a Convention would still be as far off as it is now, for the plain reason that no Convention can be called in this State unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly. But we assume that they are for it; and we are justified in making this assumption by their declarations for the last two or three years, as well as by the tone and arguments of their papers at this time. How, then, do they propose to call this Convention? Let us see what the Constitution says on this subject—that is the touchstone in this matter, and he who proposes to effect any thing in opposition to the plain provisions of that instrument, or who would render null and void any of its requirements, is an enemy to the Constitution and to the people's repose, prosperity, and welfare. The Constitution of North Carolina, we repeat, emphatically declares, article 4th, section 1st, that "*no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly.*" This section was inserted on motion by Mr. Meares, in the Convention of 1835; and his object, as he avowed, for moving it, was to guard against the call of a Convention by a bare majority, with the view of establishing the white basis. See Debates of the Convention, page 371. The vote on said section, see Journal of the Convention, page 81, was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were

Messrs. Andres, Averitt, Arrington, Adams, Bonner, Baxter, Branch, Brittain, Biggs, Bailey, Bunting, Brodnax, Boddie, Cathey, Cox, Cansler, Cooper, Calvert, Chambers, Collins, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Edwards, Ferebee, Fisher, Faison, Gatling, Graves, Gilliam, Gaston (*Craven,*) Gaston (*Hyde,*) Gary, Gray, Gudger, Hill, Hall, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Halsey, Holmes, Jones (*Wake,*) Jones (*Wilkes,*) Joiner, Jacocks, King, Kelly, Lesseur, Macon, McPherson, Marchant, Marsteller, Meares, Norcom, Outlaw, Owen, Pearsall, Pipkin, Powell (*Robeson,*) Ruffin, Rayner, Ramsay (*Pasquotank,*) Ronlhac, Swain, Sawyer, Skinner, Speight (*Craven,*) Speight (*Greene,*) Stallings, Seawell, Sherard, Smith (*Yancy.*) Spruill, Tayloe, Troy, Toomer, Wilson (*Edgecomb,*) Wilson (*Perquimons,*) Williams (*Franklin,*) Williams (*Person,*) Williams (*Pitt,*) Welch, Wooten, Whitfield, Wilder and Young—90 Yeas.

Those who voted in the negative were

Messrs. Bower, Birchett, Carson (*Burke,*) Carson (*Rutherford,*) Franklin, Gaither, Guinn, Grier, Giles, Gaines, Hogan, Hargrave, Hutcheson, Jervis, Lea, McQueen, Morris, McMillan, Melchor, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Montgomery, Moore, Parker, Shipp, Shober, White and Wellborn—29 Nays.

Here we find the two-thirds principle incorporated in the Constitution by a vote of 90 to 29, with the object for thus incorporating it distinctly announced and well understood.

And now, suppose the question should be put to the people, and they should vote by a majority for a Convention—what then? Could two-thirds of each house be induced to vote for a Convention? Could such a vote be obtained at the next session, or the next? If not, *would the agitation of the Slavery question by these Whig leaders*—for we insist on calling things by their right names—*be arrested?* Thus pledged to a Convention, as the best mode—as their favorite mode for amending the Constitution, would they not be bound to press it, year after year, on public attention, and labor to bring the people up to it? And if so, *with the object for calling it so clearly revealed*, would they not thereby array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, section against section, interest against interest, brother against brother? And would not such agitation be, necessarily and inevitably, fatal to the public repose and to all schemes for improving the State? Think you the tax-payers would agree to vote away their taxes through the General Assembly, pending this struggle, for the benefit of those regions, which, paying comparatively small sums into the Treasury, would be at the same time most clamorous for change, for the white basis, and for striking down the principle of negro representation? Think you that Granville, Wake, New Hanover, Caswell, Anson, and other Counties that might be named, would consent to give up each a negro Representative?

The people of North Carolina hoped and trusted, when the late "compromise" measures were adopted by Congress, that they would have, for a time at least, some peace on the Slavery question; but no sooner is the external pressure checked, than an agitation involving the institution of Slavery, *is commenced here in our very midst!*

But the Register alleges that the Democrats of this State are unwilling that the voice of the people shall be heard as to a Convention. This is untrue. The Democrats have much more respect for the opinions of the people than the Register has; and they have shown this respect, and are now showing it, not by the use of slang, sectional appeals, and misrepresentation, but by stating facts and arguments addressed to their reason and understanding. If the voice of the people is to be heard, the Democrats insist that it shall be uttered according to the forms of the Constitution; the Register insists that a majority shall stand for two-thirds, or rather force a two-thirds vote in the Assembly, *in direct violation of the Constitution. This* is the issue, and this the difference.

In another part of the same article the Register says:

"For ourselves, we answer, in reply to this question, that the decision of the people should be obeyed in this matter. In the first place, it will not be denied that many, very many, of the people of the State are looking forward to, and desiring amendments of our State Constitution. That a majority of the people are in favor of such amendments, or for any amendments at all, it is not for us to say."

"It is not for us to say" whether the people desire "any amendments at all"! Why, has the Editor never heard of the measure of Equal Suffrage? Does he not *know* that the people have demanded and intend to have that? Does he not know that they pronounced for it in the election of Gov. Reid, and that it passed the last Assembly, in obedience to their wishes, by a three-fifths vote? Surely he does, and yet he presumes so far upon their ignorance as to attempt to conceal and smother these things up! The Register talks about "dictation" and charges that the friends of political equality at the ballot-box, are opposed to consulting the people as to what they want. What stuff is this! Why the people *have been* consulted, in this matter, from the very first. The whole history of this movement for Equal Suffrage shows that it has been the people's movement; and now, after the measure has been put fairly on the road to success, and only lacks the approval of the next Assembly and the popular sanction at the polls, to become a part of the Constitution, we find this organ of Federalism opposing and endeavoring to defeat it. *It is the Register which assumes to dictate to the people*, and not the Democrats. That paper would have them undo their own work—it tells them they are in error in their deliberate action heretofore taken, and demands that they reverse that action, and be guided, for the future, by *its* wisdom and sagacity. Is not this so? And what is this but "dictation"? What is it but impudence and arrogance of the worst stamp?

Bear in mind, people of North Carolina, that John Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor, is in favor of the Resolution above copied in relation to a Convention; and that David S. Reid is in favor of the following, adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:

"That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and *three-fifths* of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of *Free Suffrage*, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State."

MR. KERR IN THE EAST.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that in the late Whig Convention in Wilmington, a Resolution was offered in the Committee appointed to report Resolutions, endorsing the nomination of Mr. Kerr and committing the Convention to his support; and that this Resolution was voted down. The Committee consisted of one from each County in the District. A similar Resolution was offered in open Convention and was allowed to pass, those who were opposed to it not wishing to injure their party prospects by taking a stand against it publicly.

The Wilmington papers are silent in relation to these movements.

We learn, further, that there are many Whigs in New Hanover, Brunswick, and other Eastern Counties that might be mentioned, who will not, under any circumstances, support Mr. Kerr. They will not support him, because they regard his position and views in relation to the basis and a free Convention, as hostile to their rights and interests as slaveholders. We know of no stronger reason that could be offered; and this view of the matter will make itself felt in the election.

Will the Wilmington Herald or Commercial come forward with a *full* statement of the facts here alluded to?

THE REGISTER "DICTATING."

Speaking of the basis of representation, and of the calling of a Convention, the Register says:

"We stand on the broad—the Republican platform that the PEOPLE are the source of all political power. They have the right to alter their fundamental law in such particulars and in such way, as they may choose, *without the dictation of political aspirants and demagogues*, whether in or *out of* the State!"

To which the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot replies in the following perfectly conclusive manner:

"We stand on the same broad Republican platform, and maintain to the fullest extent that the people are the source of all political power. As to amending the Constitution, they have already established two ways in the Constitution, and between these they will choose. They have already signified their preference for the legislative mode by taking preliminary steps to carry an amendment through in that way, yet the Register seeks earnestly to thwart their will in this matter. Is not the Register dictating to the people?"

Profits of Authorship. The New York Times makes the subjoined statement:

"Our authors have been, for the last two or three years, building themselves substantial edifices at a very encouraging rate. Bancroft, besides buying a free-stone house in the city, has built a fine country seat at Newport. Headley has built a splendid mansion at Newburgh. Melville has bought a farm at Stockbridge. Irving and Paulding have splendid seats on the Hudson. Prescott has received from the Harpers not less than $40,000 for his books. Morse has been paid more than $20,000 from the sale of his books. Albert Barnes has received from his Commentaries over $10,000. Prof. Anthon has made over $50,000, Stephens over $40,000, the Abbott's over $15,000, &c. Ike Marvel has received no less than $20,000 profits on his books, although it is only a few years since he began to write. Headley's profits must have already exceeded $30,000. Prof. Davies has received more than $50,000, as the proceeds of the sale of his books. The Tribune lately mentioned that Harriet Beecher Stowe had refused $10,000 for the copy-right of a single novel—an Abolition novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. The list might be indefinitely extended."

The Mormon Wife System. We take the following from a letter to the St. Louis Intelligencer from "Salt Lake City," said to be from a reliable source:

"In relation to the wife system, I will begin with Brigham. He, as I have before stated, has about fifty—among them two sisters. Heber C. Kemble and William Richards also have harems of women, from ten to thirty. In fact, all the leading men in the Mormon Church have from two to ten. There are several instances here where men have married widows, who have daughters, and now have the mother and daughter both as wives. Heber C. Kemble has the mother and daughter; A. M. Turpin has a mother and daughter; C. E. Bolton has mother and daughter; also John Taylor. In fact, all the head men have more or less—it is more unusual to see a family with but one wife, than to see one with from two to ten. Yet their preachers, over the country, deny it in the most positive terms. To look at Mormonism as it is in this vally, one would think that if there was any system in the wide world that has been gotten up and propagated by the devil, it is that of the people called Latter Day Saints."

☞ We invite attention to the communication in our columns to-day over the signature of Macon. We have heard the rumor alluded to by our correspondent; and we call upon the Greensborough Patriot to state the facts. What did Mr. Gilmer say, on this subject, in his speech in Greensborough on Tuesday of last Court? Did he not denounce the Delegates who were present from the West, in the late Democratic State Convention, for having, as he charged, *sold themselves to the East?*

Lenoir and Greene. James P. Speight, Esq., of Greene, has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate to represent Lenoir and Greene in the Senate of the next Assembly. This is a capital nomination. Mr. Speight, we have no doubt, will be triumphantly elected.

We learn that the Convention which nominated Mr. Speight, also appointed Mr. B. B. Rives, of Greene, and Mr. Franklin Dibble, of Lenoir, Assistant Electors for those Counties.

☞ We learn that Dr. Crane, the celebrated Phrenologist, will deliver a Lecture at the Town Hall to-night, (Friday the 28th,) free of charge.

According to Livingston's Law Ledger for 1852, our country has 25,000 lawyers, whose annual income "is not far from $36,000,000."

HIGLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Declaration of the Democratic Candidates for the Presidency for the Compromise.

The Hon. Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, Va., the Democratic Elector for President in that district, a few days ago, addressed a letter to all the Democratic candidates spoken of for the Presidency, asking their opinion on the compromise measures, particularly the fugitive slave law. Several answers have been returned, the substance of which is thus furnished in the New York Herald of yesterday:—

Gen. Houston replied, under date of the 21st inst., that he voted for all the measures embraced in the Compromise bill, severally, and he has since seen no cause to change his views. He declares that he would not hesitate to veto any bill impairing the law for the protection of the constitutional rights which guarantees to the people of the South the possession and enjoyment of their slave property.

Gen. Cass writes, under date of the 24th inst., declaring his acquiescence in all the Compromise measures. He expresses the opinion that it would be the duty of a Presideat to veto any bill that weakened or impaired the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves, as enforced by the Fugitive Slave law. He declares the sacrifices of individual opinion, in opposition to any of the Compromise measures, to be a duty every good citizen owes his country and the preservation of the Union.

Judge Douglas also writes under the same date. He adverts to his past public career, as showing his opinions as to the compromise measures, and says his views have undergone no change. He does not hesitate to state expressly, that it is the duty of every true American to oppose the repeal or modification of the fugitive-slave law, that would impair the fulfilment of the constitutional obligation on that subject. Yet he would not wield the patronage of the government to influence the Legislature on that or any other subject.

Col. W. R. King, of Alabama, writes that he acquiesces in the compromise. He regards the fugitive-slave law, not in the light of ordinary legislation, but that it is to carry out a constitutional guarantee, and the President ought to negative any act the effect of which would be to impair or weaken its efficiency.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has replied that he acquiesces in all the Compromise measures; but that he is not a candidate for the Presidency; having long since expressed a preference for a distinguished statesman, (General Cass.) He considers it the duty of the President to veto any measure which in any way would impair the efficiency of the fugitive-slave law.

Gen. Rusk has replied, by taking the same decided stand with the foregoing, but disclaims any aspirations for the Presidency. He avows his preference for Gen. Houston over all others.

Several other replies have been written.

For the Standard.

Mr. Holden. A report is in circulation that some of the Delegates from the West who attended the Democratic Convention, have been denounced since their return because of their opposition to a free Convention, to be called by a majority vote; and that at a public Whig Meeting in Greensborough, they were charged with deserting the West and of having *sold* themselves to the East. Now, Sir, as the only Resolutions passed by the Convention, having any bearing on the subject, was one in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment and another against any change in the basis of representation, it is important to know which of these are considered by these Whig orators as treason to the West. If any such denunciations have been indulged in, let us know it. The truth is, the Whig party have got themselves into a false position, and they know not how to get out of it. They say they are for submitting the question to the people, to say whether they are for a Convention or not. And what then? The first ground was that a majority was to decide, but finding that was directly in the teeth of the Constitution, they now shift their grounds, and say that is not what they mean, but that it must be carried by two-thirds, in accordance with the Constitution. Now, Mr. Editor, is this not equally in violation of the Constitution? Does not this substitute an aggregate white basis vote for a County federal basis vote? Most certainly it does. Gentlemen had as well confess the truth at once, and say their object is to substitute the white basis for the taxation and federal basis principles. Guilford County, with her 15,500 whites and 3,000 slaves, only pays a poll tax of $584, and in all a tax of $3,325, and now has a Senator and *three* members in the House; whilst New Hanover pays a tax of $5,924, and has but a Senator and two Commoners? Does she fear she may lose a member, and New Hanover gain one? Again, Granville County has a white population of only 10,236, with slaves, 9,855, and pays a poll-tax of $1,115, and a total tax of $4,529. Change the basis, and where will Granville stand?

Any one who will take the trouble of looking into these matters, will at once see the Whigs have gotten into a dilemma in going for Conventional amendments and against Legislative; whereas, the Democrats, occupying the true position, that of the Constitution—for amendments by a three-fifths and a two-thirds vote and then by a majority of voters at the polls—stand on the ground occupied by a Gaston and a

MACON.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor: The Register refers to Gen. Saunders' advocacy of a Convention in 1822, when he resided in a Western County, as inconsistent with his objections to a Convention at this time. In this, it seems to me, there is nothing inconsistent or contradictory. The old Constitution was silent as to amendments, and of course a Convention of the people was the only mode of making amendments; and in calling that the majority principle of course prevailed. The old borough principle of County representation had been adopted, without regard to population or taxation. With others, Gen. Saunders thought this wrong, and called for a Convention; and even after his removal to Wake he continued to advocate the necessity for a Convention. That Convention was called, the principle of representation corrected, and that of taxation and population adopted, and also a mode for amending the Constitution; and Gen. Saunders is for adhering to that mode.

This principle of representation, and of amending the Constitution through the Legislatnre, is not confined to this State. The amended Constitution of South Carolina places its representation on the number of "white inhabitants and the amount of all taxes raised by the Legislature," and provides for amendments by legislative enactment, on the passage of the bill by two-thirds of one Legislature and two-thirds of the next. Georgia adopts the federal basis for representation, and requires amendments to be made by the Legislature—two-thirds to propose and two-thirds to approve at a subsequent session. Mississippi is the only State in the South that provides for amending her Constitution by Convention; and then it requires a vote of two-thirds of her Legislature to submit the question to the people.

Now, when two-thirds of the General Assembly of this State shall decide in favor of calling a Convention, Gen. Saunders, I have no doubt, will be found ready to acquiesce; but until then, he will oppose it, in defiance of all the clamor that may be raised about majorities, or any reference to what he may have said or done in years past.

CIVIS.

The Raleigh Times very well knows that the bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. McLean, during the last session of the Legislature, had the effect of hastening the passage of the Equal Suffrage bill through the Senate, and thereby extinguishing the hopes of the Convention faction generally. We were "delighted and rejoiced" that an end had been put to the Convention movement in the last Legislature. The passage of Mr. McLean's bill at that particular juncture, was galling to the Times, and, in consequence, satisfactory to ourselves. It effected a Democratic triumph, if the Times desires it to be considered as such, and we were gratified.

Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Express is confident of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the Whig Convention, on the 2d or 3d ballot. He claims the whole South, except Delaware, viz: 119—to which he adds 2 for Maine, New Hampshire 2, Connecticut 2, Vermont 1, Rhode Island 1, New York 7, New Jersey 2, Indiana 2, Illinois 3, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 1, Michigan 1, and California 2—in all 147, being within 2 of a majority; which he thinks, will easily be obtained from the 18 pledged Webster delegates already elected and the 5 Webster delegates yet to be elected from Massachusetts.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Butler presented the credentials of the Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, appointed a Senator by the Governor of South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. B. Rhett. The customary oath having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

The chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the comparative value of anthracite and bituminous coals.

The Senate then went into executive session; after which the deficiency bill was taken up, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The House, on the same day, passed the bill to relinquish to the State of Iowa certain reserved salt springs within the limits of the said State. Mr. Hall made reports from the Committee on Public Lands, which were appropriately disposed of. In the course of these proceedings he reported back the bill for the benefit of the indigent insane—which, it will be remembered, was last year introduced by Mr. Bissell—the consideration of which was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Cobb also addressed the House on his bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Selma and Gunter's Landing railroad, which was duly committed; and then going into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the invalid pension appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Washburn delivered a speech against the adoption of a fugitive-slave-law-finality resolution in the approaching Baltimore Whig National Convention. And Mr. Bayly having obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was engaged on Tuesday last in considering the deficiency bill.

In the House, on the same day, speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bayly, Carter, Polk, and others, touching the compromise measures. Mr. Bayly spoke of the importance of a strict and faithful adherence to the fugitive-slave law; and Mr. Carter insisted that it might be amended. In the course of the debate

Mr. Polk of Tenn., called his attention to the release of a fugitive slave from the penitentiary in New York by Gov. Hunt, three days before the period of his imprisonment had expired, owing to which he was enabled to escape into Canada.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said he had no sympathy for Gov. Hunt, yet he felt it his duty to state that a letter had been received from him this morning, stating that he did not know the party was a fugitive slave; but that he had released him because papers had been submitted which proved that the person was not guilty of the crime with which he had been charged.

Mr. Polk admitted that the party was not guilty, but that he had been advised by the abolitionists to plead so, and the Court had sentenced him accordingly. Gov. Hunt, he said, pardoned him out, although he had received a letter from the owner of the man, stating he was about to reclaim him.

Mr. Carter said that the Governor ought not to act upon any such information, but should proceed according to the constitution. He then adverted to the position of the democratic party, as it had been described; and considered that it had outlived its destiny, when it could overrule the government; and concluded with general remarks, to which it would be impossible particularly to advert in a necessarily brief report.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill was laid aside, and the Indian appropration bill, it was understood, would be the next taken up, Mr. White, of Ky., having the floor.

The committee then rose, House bill, No. 44, was reported and read a third time, and passed, and the House adjourned.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 24. The steamship Humboldt, with Liverpool and Havre dates to May 9, arrived last night. The storm interrupted the telegraphic communication, and we were, in consequence, unable to send the News last night.

Liverpool Markets. Cotton—The sales of Saturday, May 8, amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and 2,500 for export. The market closed steady, and prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet, with no alteration in prices.

Consols closed at 99⅛ to 99¼.

England—The steamer British Queen, from Liverpool, for the Mediterranean, put into Hollyhead Sunday, on fire. All efforts to extinguish the flames were fruitless, and she was destroyed.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to twenty millions.

The English Government had recognised Duke Glucksburg as heir presumptive to the Danish throne.

The America arrived out on the 9th.

France—The approaching fete of the 10th of May absorbed the attention of the Parisian public. A belief was prevalent that the empire would not be declared.

A steamer had sailed from Toulon, with 300 prisoners, for Algeria.

Prussia—The King of Prussia had gone to Warsaw to hold a conference with the Emperor of Russia. The latter personage had arrived at the place of meeting.

Democratic Meeting in Union County. At Union County Superior Court an enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held, the proceedings of which were ordered to be published in this paper; but, from some cause, they failed to reach us in due time. Last week however, while at Charlotte, a friend handed us a sketch which enables us to give the substance of the most important resolutions, which is as follows:

1. That in the principles set forth and expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and '99, securely and deeply laid by the immortal patriots and Statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, and carried out by Gen. Jackson and James K. Polk, we have the fullest confidence, believing their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

2. That the Democratic party is, from its principles, the *true Union Party*, abstaining from the exercise of all doubtful powers by the Federal Government, and upholding the rights of the States—opposed to a United States Bank as a fiscal agent, and in favor of an independent Treasury—against protective tariffs, and in favor of low taxes and an economical administration of the Government.

The 3d and 4th resolutions, in highly complimentary terms, declare a preference for James Buchanan and the Hon. Robert Strange, as candidates for President and Vice President; but, at the same time, the resolutions express full confidence in the National Convention and gave a pledge cordially to support the nominees of the Republican party, whoever they may be, provided they are sound on the Slavery question.

The 5th resolution expresses admiration for the public and private character of our present able and patriotic Governor, David S. Reid, reposes entire confidence in him, cordially approves of his administration, and unanimously recommends him for reelection.

The 6th resolution makes provision to be represented in the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, and in the District Convention at Charlotte, both of which events have now transpired.

The 7th and last resolution recommends that the Capt.'s Company of Union county send delegates to a Convention on the 10th of June to nominate candidates for the Senate and Commons.

Lincoln Republican.

Tobacco. By our last advices from Louisville we find that Tobacco has advanced in price, and there was considerable animation in the market. In St. Louis the same feature is prominent. The St. Louis Intelligencer says that a hogshead of manufacturing Tobacco, raised in Pike county, Mo., sold at the Planter's Warehouse in that city, at the very high price of $15 05 per hundred. It was bought by a St. Louis manufacturer. *Pet. Int.*

There has been another extraordinary sale of tobacco in the Petersburg market. On yesterday Messrs. Floyd & Young, inspectors of Oak's Warehouse, sold a hogshead weighing 1060 lbs. for $40 *per cwt!* Of course this tobacco was grown in Granville, N. C. *Pet. Dem.*

Opium. It is calculated that the opium used in China in the last fifty years, has cost the empire four hundred millions of dollars—that the number of opium drunkards is four millions, and that of these four hundred thousand annually find a premature grave. The sales at present amount annually to twenty millions of dollars.

WAKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society convened in the City Hall on Monday 17th inst., and the proceedings of the previous meeting having been read, the President introduced L. O'B. Branch, Esq., who delivered a very able, instructive and patriotic address.

He adverted to some facts tending to show that North Carolina was not in a prosperous condition—amongst others, the decline of her strength in the Electoral college from one-tenth to one twenty-ninth of the whole—and to some of the consequences which have flowed and are likely to flow from this alarming decrease of her political strength.

What has caused this decline in our prosperity was dwelt on at length. He paid a merited tribute to those, who, supposing it was due to a want of Internal Improvements, had striven successfully to supply the supposed deficiency. But he showed from a table he had prepared, that in 1847, North Carolina had more miles of Rail Road in proportion to free population than the balance of the States (Georgia excepted.) It was true that owing to injudicious location, construction and management, we had not derived the advantages we ought from our Rail Roads; but owing to causes which he mentioned, he feared the time had not yet arrived when we could hope to avoid the same radical errors. He warned the friends of Internal Improvements, of whom he was one, that we suffered not so much from want of means of transportation, as of something to transport; that our Rail Roads could not sustain themselves without a great increase of the amount of produce demanding transportation, and that no material increase could be expected, *unless the Roads were made subsidiary to it, by transporting manures free of charge.*

He argued that the decay of our agriculture had reduced us to our low state, and it was only by improving our soil that we could recover our prosperity. We had reached the point at which we must emigrate or improve our lands, and he examined at length the relative advantages and disadvantages of those alternatives. He gave a description of the lands at the South, spoke of their liability to wash and wear out—of the slight means at command to resuscitate them, even if the culture of Cotton allowed time, and the habits of the planters were favorable to such improvements. He expressed the opinion that the light, free lands, which he regarded as most valuable because most reliable, would average about half a bale, or 800 lbs. seed cotton to the acre, which was good, but not so good as our noble county of Edgecombe is capable of. He spoke of the habits and axioms of the planters as incompatible with prosperity, though they possessed the richest staple, and the only lands producing it to advantage, in the world; and of the planters themselves as the most intelligent body of agriculturists any country could ever boast, but the most unprosperous; and any one who supposed that seeing these errors in the practices of others he would avoid them, grossly deceived himself. He would be reasoned or tempted into the prevailing bad habits, or dragged into them by his overseer and agents.

In this connection, he called attention to the swamp lands of North Carolina, and exhibited a statement of the labor actually bestowed in draining, clearing, fencing and making the corn hills in 20 acres, all done in the most perfect manner, and showing the cost to have been $13 06 per acre, which can be materially reduced by permitting time and fire to do part of the work. As evidence of the fertility of these lands, he stated that he himself had gathered last year, in the county of Hyde, 90 bushels of corn per acre; and his neighbor David Carter, had gathered 2,500 bushels to the plough. He enumerated many advantages attending the reclamation and cultivation of the swamps, and stated that no portion of the population of the State enjoys better health than those *residing in the swamps*. Being generally elevated from 5 to 50 feet above the neighboring water courses, and receiving no water except from the clouds, they not only present no obstacles to perfect draining, but when drained, are dryer than the surrounding country.

He concluded that if our people would look less abroad, and make themselves better acquainted with the resources of their own State, we would no longer be paralyzed by emigration.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Branch's remarks, Mr. Lemay presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to L. O'B. Branch, Esq. for the able, interesting and instructive address delivered by him on this occasion; and that he is requested to furnish a copy thereof for publication, under the direction of the Board of Managers, who are authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for the money necessary to pay the expenses of the same.

Mr. Alpheus Jones then introduced the following resolutions, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That a Chairman *pro tem.* for the Improvement Committee of each precinct, be appointed by the President of this Association, whose duty it shall be to call together the members thereof as early as practicable, with the view of organizing the same and proceeding to business, according to the provisions of the constitution.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary is hereby requested to furnish each temporary Chairman with a list of the members in his precinct.

The following persons were then admitted as new members:

John B. Johns,	J. J. Ferrel,
John O'Rorke,	Pascal B. Burt,
C. B. Root,	Sion Rogers, Sr.

On motion of Mr. Branch, the Society adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. L. HINTON, *Pres't.*

Wilson W. Whitaker, *Rec. Sec.*

War Excitement at Matamoras. The greatest excitement prevailed among the Mexicans at Matamoras at the last accounts, in consequence of a report from the capital that Mr. Letcher, the American Minister, has required that the Tehuantepec company should be idemnified for all losses, or else he would demand his passports. It was also rumored that Mr. Webster had instructed the President of the Tehuantepec company, Mr. Benjamin, to proceed with the work and the U. S. government would sustain him, and that a naval force had been sent thither for that purpose. The Mexicans, of course, were very warlike on hearing of these rumors, and rejoiced at the idea of having another chance to thrash the Americans. *Balt. Sun.*

Encourage Southern Enterprise. The paper which we now use in this office we purchase from the Paper Mills at Raleigh, North Carolina, and we are very glad to have it in our power to buy there. It is better paper than we can buy on the same terms in New York and Philadelphia. Let this Raleigh establishment take care to preserve its present high character, and it will do well. If it relaxes, and without reducing prices, reduces quality, it will soon share the fate of similar enterprizes in this region of country. *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, employs nine hundred clerks; and should a clerk be too old for service, he is discharged on half-pay for life. There are no windows on the street, light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the Bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the Bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the courts, and engines, in perfect order, always in readiness in case of fire. The Bank was incorporated in 1694. Capitol £18,000,000, or $90,000,000.

The Democratic National Convention. The New York Evening Post figures out the first ballot of the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the first of June, as follows: For Gen. Cass, 91; Mr. Buchanan, 76; Mr. Douglas, 28; Mr. Marcy, 24; Gen. Pierce, (N. H.,) 5; Gen. Butler, 24; Gen. Houston, 14; Gen. Lane, 13; Mr. Allen, 11; Gen. Dodge, 2. Whole number of votes, 288. Necessary to a choice, (two-thirds,) 192. This is excluding South Carolina, a State which, if represented, will add 10 to the vote of Douglas, and make 199 necessary to a choice.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill providing that criminals under sentence of death shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for one year previous to their execution. Sentencing a man to be hung, and then getting a years' hard work out of him before he is swung off, is pretty sharp practice, even for 'downeast' folks.

The Sheriff of Union. We are happy to learn that our friend Rushing, that very obliging and efficient Sheriff of Union county, is a candidate for reelection. A better officer cannot be found in the State; and the patriotic republicans of Union will testify their appreciation of his merits, by giving him a unanimous support. *Lin. Rep.*

Gov. Hunt and the Fugitive-Slave Nicholas Dudley. Allen Thomas, jr., of Md., publishes in the New York Herald (says the Richmond Enquirer,) the following statement of facts relating to the pardon and release of the fugitive-slave Nicholas Dudley, alias James Snowden, from the State Prison, two days before the expiration of his sentence, apparently that he might be enabled to escape from his owner. We are glad to see that Mr. Allen intends to prosecute the parties who are supposed to have been instrumental in depriving him of his property.

Nothing can show more strongly, than the plain statement of truth below, the monstrous machinations and mischievous fanaticism of the Seward influence. This Gov. Hunt, it will be remembered, is of the Seward school, and his election was opposed by a portion of his own Whig party, on the ground that he was not sound upon the question of executing the fugitive-slave law. His miserable quibble, exposed in the following exposition of facts, and his active agency in playing into the hands of the fanatics and in choosing a Southern man out of his lawful property, show that he was suspected not without cause. Gov. Hunt is a zealous supporter of Gen. Scott—and if a Governor of a great State can be thus swerved from his fidelity to the Constitution and to justice by the malign influence of the serpent Seward, how can any portion of the South lend its aid to the elevation to the Presidency, of Gen. Scott, whose lips are sealed, under the bidding of Seward, and whose whole administration must necessarily be influenced by the master-spirit that *now* cunningly directs his movements? We ask every Southern man to study the following simple facts and determine whether he will not spurn from him all alliance with such a web of Galphinism, abolition and "higher law" outrage.

But hear what a citizen of Maryland writes in the city of New York:

On or about the first Sunday after Easter, A. D. 1849, a negro slave, named Nicholas Dudley, the property of Dr. Allen Thomas of Ellicott's Mills, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, escaped from his owner, and came to the city of New York.

In April, 1850, this slave Dudley was arrested in the city of New York, charged with the robbery of a Capt. Rowland. He assumed the name of James Snowden. He communicated with his master, informing him of his situation. A son of Dr. Thomas thereupon came to this city and found Dudley in the Tombs.

Mr. John Jay, a lawyer of this city, somewhat known as an abolitionist, became the counsel of the negro, and advised him not to return to his master, but to plead guilty to the offence of which he was charged, and contemporarily remain in the State prison. The negro took his advice, plead guilty, and was sentenced, on the 13th day of May, 1850, to the State prison at Sing Sing, for the term of two years, by the name of James Snowden. About the 1st of April last, Dr. Thomas, the owner of this negro, wrote a letter to his Excellency, Washington Hunt, Governor of this State, stating the above facts, asking whether the negro had been pardoned, and expressing his intention to reclaim him at the expiration of his sentence, viz: May 13th instant. To this letter Dr. Thomas received the following reply, in the hand of Gov. Hunt, in person:

State of New York, Executive Department,
Albany, April 20, 1852.

Sir: On examining my records, I find that no pardon has been granted to James Snowdon, nor is there any application before me in behalf of such a person.

Very respectfully yours,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

Dr. Allen Thomas, Ellicott's Mills, Md.

Upon receiving this letter, Dr. Thomas made all necessary preparations to reclaim his slave at the expiration of his sentence. The second proof under the tenth section of the Fugitive Slave Act, was perfected, and Allen Thomas, Jr., with the witness as to identify, came to this city, on the 8th of May inst. He found the United States Marshall and his Deputies courteous and desirous to fulful their duty in the premises. Charles S. Spencer, Esq., was employed as attorney. The necessary papers were prepared; the proper warrant promptly issued by George W. Morton, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, and on the 11th of May instant, two days before the expiration of the sentence, Deputies Marshals Talmade and L. D'Angelis, with the warrant, accompanied Mr. Thomas to Sing Sing. They arrived there about two o'clock, P. M., and immediately proceeded to the prison. On going through the same, and examing the works, the boy was found to be missing, and information was given to Gen. Lockwood, the agent, of the object of the visit. The keeper, Mr. Robinson, was represented to be unwell, and lying down. Gen. Lockwood expressed himself willing to render all assistance in his power, and said that the negro was still, as far as he had knowledge, in the prison. Robinson soon made his appearance, took Gen. Lockwood aside, and made to him some communication. Soon after Gen. L. stated to Deputy Marshals Talmage and L. D'Angelis, and Mr. Thomas, Jr., that he had been informed that the negro had been pardoned and released that morning, and at the same time produced the pardon of Governor Hunt. Upon examination, the pardon was found to have been given on the 11th, the same day of the discharge, by his Excellency, Washington Hunt; without any publication in the State paper, or any paper in this city, and without notice to the District Attorney of this city and county of New York, where the conviction was had—with, of necessity, a full knowledge of the facts, and with, beyond doubt, the express purpose of defeating the reclamation of the slave. The Marshals and Mr. Thomas returned to the city on Friday, the 14th of May. In the proceedings of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, convened in the Tabernacle, in the city of New York, the following—as appears by the report of the New York Herald—was said by

Rev. Mr. Ray—(a colored brother)—do not go away; I have something very interesting to tell you. Two years ago, a poor panting colored man came to this city, from Maryland. He became a cook in a vessel between this port and Providence. He was discovered, and a man went to him and said he should go to Maryland with him. He refused to do so, and then a charge of stealing was got up against him. He was put in prison, and his master came to his cell and demanded the boy as his property. John McKeon would not consent. He said the boy must be tried on the charge of stealing. His lawyer and his friends advised him to plead guilty. He did so, and was sent to prison. Steps were taken to get him out; but the idea was abandoned, as it was feared it would be known by his master. However, as the time drew nigh that his period of imprisonment had expired, the brethren felt very uneasy, and Dr. Pennington went to Albany and succeeded in getting Gov. Hunt to release him. His time is not out until to-morrow; but he is flying to-day beyond the reach of his enemies. (Applause.)

A brother here stated that the owner wrote to a keeper of one of the prisons, asking him where the slave was, that he might take him when his period of imprisonment expired; but his letter was never answered.

Mr. Ray—Oh! yes. I forgot to mention that.

The *modus operandi* of the defeat of the reclamation is, by the above extract, quite satisfactorily explained. These facts without comment, are submitted to the public. By the act of the Governor of New York, committed with a full knowledge of the position of matters and its results, the owner of the slave Dudley, *alias* Snowden, has been deprived of his property, and a convicted felon once more loosened, to prey upon the property of the citizens of the North. Whatever remedies in the premises the claimant has, civil or otherwise, against any of the parties to this wrong, will be promptly and fearlessly enforced. ALLEN THOMAS, Jr.

New York, May 27, 1852.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Trustees of the Franklin Institute convened May 17, and passed the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That A. W. Pearce, on account of his hostility to the school, be and is hereby dismissed from this Board.

Resolved, That our Principal, Mr. Richardson, has sustained a high and honorable course in the recent unfortunate events,—that we deem him a gentleman, and, as we stated in our School circulars, "unrivalled in his profession."

Resolved, That in consideration of the disturbance produced by the attack of A. W. Pearce upon our Principal, and the consequent determination of the Students in his defence, we deem it advisable to suspend the operations of the Institute for the present session.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be sent to the Standard, Register, Recorder, Raleigh, and Warrenton News for publication.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON, *Secretary.*

Mr. Webster at Faneuil Hall.

Boston, May 22. Faneuil Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to-day to hear Daniel Webster speak. The distinguished orator was introduced to the vast assemblage by the Mayor and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke for about one hour, avoiding politics altogether, and confining his attention to the prosperity, progress and destiny of the country, which he painted in glowing colors. He paid a warm tribute to the enterprise of Boston and the industry of her citizens. The members of the Methodist Conference were present by invitation.

The Liquor Bill Signed.

Boston, May 22. The Governor signed the liquor bill as passed by the Legislature yesterday. It will become a law in sixty days. Governor Boutwell considers that it would not be right to withhold his assent from a measure intended to advance a sacred moral cause.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

From Havana—Excitement in Cuba.

New York, May 23. The steamer Georgia arrived to-day from Havana, which she left on the 18th instant. The excitement in relation to an expected invasion was increasing.

Earthquake at St. Michael's.

Boston, May 24. Late advices from St. Michael's confirm the account of the Earthquake there on the 16th ult. In one village of the interior, 40 houses were demolished. The people aboard vessels in the harbor felt the shock, and the churches in St. Michael's were swayed about and considerably damaged.

The Democratic Convention—Caucuses for Buchanan.

Washington, May 25th. Great exertions are being made here by the friends of the Hon. James Buchanan, which they think promise fair to give him the nomination, eventually, at Baltimore. Private caucuses are being held in sundry rooms of the capitol with reference to the consummation of this object.

Methodist General Conference.

Boston, May 25. The General Conference of the Methodist Church North have elected the following Bishops: Dr. L. Scott, N. Y., Rev. M. Simpson, Cincinnati, P. C. Baker, New Hampshire, E. R. Lines, Indiana.

New York Markets, May 25.

Cotton. Transactions limited, without change in quotations. Wheat—10,000 bushels western brought 95 cents. Corn—Sales of 50,000 bushels at 60 to 63 cents.

"There is one class of men, says Dr. John Todd, "on which we can rely—I mean the farmers. They were never known to trample on law and right. Were I to commit my character to any class of men, my family and my country's safety, it would be to farmers. They are a class of men such as the world never saw for honesty, intelligence and Roman virtue, sweetened by the Gospel of God. And when this nation quakes, they and their sons are those who will stand by the sheet anchor of our liberties, and hold the ship at her moorings till she outrides the storm."

Southern Fruit. The steamship Roanoke on her last trip from Norfolk, brought to this city fifty seven barrels of strawberries, ten barrels of cherries, and two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of green peas. *N. Y. Express.*

DIED,

In Wake County, on the 13th of May, Mrs. Nancy W. Woodall, relict of Capt. A. P. Woodall, in the 57th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with patience and resignation. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and an indulgent mistress; and has left a husband, six sons, and many relatives and friends to mourn her departure. She embraced Religion and joined the Methodist Church when young, and she was a faithful and sincere member of it till her death. Her body is buried in the earth, but her soul, we humbly trust, is at God's right hand, amid the angelic choir, who sing his praise forever more. [Com.

City papers please copy.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are requested to announce **William H. High**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

Person County.

There will be a Convention of the Democratic party held at Roxborough, on Tuesday of Inne Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to run for the ensuing Legislature; and it is requested that each Captain's District will send delegates to said Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

May 20th, 1852. 57—td.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

From and after the first day of June next, the Cars will leave Raleigh at 5 o'clock, a. m., until further notice.

The rates of fare will be as follows:

Raleigh to Gaston,	$3 50
" " Littleton,	3 00
" " Macon,	2 50
" " Warrenton,	2 25
" " Ridgeway,	2 00
" " Henderson,	1 75
" " Franklinton,	1 00
" " Wake Forest,	65
" " Huntsville,	50

W. W. VASS, Treas.

May 24th, 1852. 57—3t.

A Stray Horse---$5 Reward.

STRAYED from my stables in Halifax Co., North Carolina, three miles East of Arcola, about 1st April last, a cream Horse with black mane and tail; was little lame in his left hind leg when he left. The last information I have of him he was near Louisburg, and was making towards Raleigh. I will give the above reward of five dollars to any person who will take up said horse, and inform the Postmaster at Arcola, Warren Co. N. C. of the fact, so that I can get my horse again.

ANN M. ARRINGTON,

May 27, 1852. 58—3t.

Notice.

The Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Two Dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

Jno. A. Selby, *Sec'y.*

May 18, 1852. 58—2t.

Notice.

The 3rd annual meeting of the members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the 1st Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES F. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*

May 28, 1852. 58—

NOTICE.

The Heirs of Lucy Johnston, dec'd. are hereby notified that I will be prepared by the 13th of September ensuing to settle with them, and will not be responsible after that time for interest on their Legacies. This the 17th May 1852. WILLIAM NASH, *Executor.*

Wake Co., May 17th, 1852. 55—6t.

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

From Liverpool.

We have just received large additions to our Stock of Crockery, per Barque Muskingum from Liverpooll, and are now prepared to fill orders from Merchants and others on the most favorable terms.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 52—tf.

"For the Ladies."

5 OR 6 Dozen pairs Ladies Slippers, made by Robinson and others, which will be sold at cost.

EVANS & COOKE.

May, 21st, 1852 57—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.

March 30, 1852. 14—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor.

At the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufactured goods, he has a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. Gould, the talented pupil of Mr. Oliver, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "Bugg" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

This large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region.*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

Terms. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

NOTICE.

At my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

Weekly Register 6 times.

Baltimore Democratic Convention.

PERSONS desirous of attending the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore the 1st of June next, are informed that return tickets for the usual trip will be issued at Weldon from the 29th May to 1st June, (for 8 days from date of ticket,) by the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, and Cheaspeake Bay Steamers to Baltimore for Nine Dollars and a Half.

Office Seaboard & R. R. Road Co.

E. N. PETERSON, *Agent.*

Weldon N.C. May 10th. 1852. 55—t1J.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of Court the Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder in the town of Pittsborough on Saturday the 12th of June next, three likely young Negro Fellows and two Women, the property of the Estate of Joseph W. Small, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with good security, required. J. A. WOMACK, *Ex'r.*

Pittsborough, May 14th, 1852. 56—td.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

William Eaton, jr., Attorney General *vs.* John H. Jenkins.—Original bill, Spring 1852, for settlement.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John H. Jenkins, one of the defendants is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the aforesaid John H. Jenkins to appear and answer to the foregoing bill of complaint, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in said County, the first Monday in March. 1852.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

May 22, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.) 57—6w.

READ! READ! YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

A Virgorous Life or a Premature Death!

Kinkelin on Self-Preservation.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIS useful Book, published in English and German, is filled with available and practical information on the infirmatives and diseases of the Generative system. It is a work eminently required, as the means of reforming the vices of the age in which we live. Thousands are annually hurled to premature graves, by habits which they scarcely knew to be vicious, and who would have been preserved for lives of usefulness and honour, had they availed themselves of the timely perusal of a work like this. READ THE BOOK! The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually Thousands of Lives. Address, post-paid

DR. A. R. KINKELIN,
N. W. cor. Third & Union Sts.

May 29, 1852. Philadelphia, Pa.

D. G. LOUGEE,

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Corner of West Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. Orders promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

Spurm and Adamantine Candles, just received.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

$50 Reward.

FIFTY dollars reward will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, of a negro girl by the name of *Caroline*, formerly the property of Dr. Josiah O. Watson. The said girl is a bright mulatto, about 24 years of age; and she has been a runaway for some twelve or eighteen months. She is supposed to be lurking in Raleigh or vicinity. Or, I will pay twenty-five dollars to any person who will arrest and confine said girl in any jail, so that I get possession of her.

JAMES M. MANGUM.

May 1st, 1852. 51—3t.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. SAMUEL MILTON FROST, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take charge of this Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement made with them, for a Term of three years.

Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be made known in due time.

W. N. EDWARDS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Warrenton N C., April 19th, 1852. 49—4t.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, living in Smithfield, Johnston County, on the 16th instant, two *Horses*—the one, a dark red sorrel, and I think a white spot in his forehead, and has been docked, but his tail has somewhat grown out, and a large horse; the other a small bay, with a white place in his face and three white feet. They were last heard of at the widow Stallings, in Johnston, and are supposed to be making their way West. Any person who will take up said horses, and inform the subscriber thereof, shall be well paid for their trouble.

HARRIS JOHNSON.

Smithfield, May 20, 1852. 56—2t.pd.

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Books of Randolph County, on the 5th of April, 1852, by Jeremiah S. Bray, living on the road that leads to Fayetteville, in the South-east part of the County, a SORREL MARE, both hind feet white, a star in the face, saddle marks, four feet ten inches high, had on when taken up a small bell; judged to be ten or eleven years old.

ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

April 24, 1852. 918—3t.pd,

Newly-Invented Needle Threader.

THIS Instrument will be found of the utmost service to all who use Needles; but particularly to those whose sight is not very good. With its assistance, Needles of all the useful sizes can be very easily threaded, by attending to the Instructions.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 60—

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accomodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open, June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English, $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring an accomplished education, can be prepared for the higher classes in the best Colleges, either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. EVERHART, the Principal.

Germanton, N. C. April 14, 1852, 916—w2m.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session.

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of June ensuing—and continue five months. The buildings have been greatly enlarged, and all their arrangements and furniture fitted up with special reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. There are nine efficient Teachers for purposes of instruction. The Musical department is under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. BRANDT.

TERMS—per session, the same as formerly.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp, with use of instrument,	35 00
" Piano, " "	23 00
" Guitar, " "	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle Work without charge. No extra charge will be made. Circulars will be sent to those who may desire them.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 54—4w.

Hampden Sidney College.

THE annual commencement of this Institution will be held on Thursday, the 10th June.

On the day previous, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Philanthropic Society will be represented by Jno. Howard, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and on the same day, at 7, P. M., there will be an adjourned meeting of this Society, at which the following exercises will take place:

Junior Orations by { BRANCH J. EPES, Nottoway, Va. RICH'D MCILWAINE, Petersburg

Presentation of Speaker's Medal in behalf of this Society.

By W. A. REESE, of Dinwiddie, Va.,
To PETER TINSLEY, Farmville, "
Valedictory Address,
By ISAAC READ, of Kanawha, "

C. C. BASS,
JNO. E. BROWN, } *Committee.*
L. L. HOLLADAY,

Hampden, May 15th, 1852. 56—td.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.

Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.

I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1852. 920—td.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan.* He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

FOURTH OF JULY.

A MEETING of the citizens of Raleigh will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 8th, 1852. 52—td.

JOHNSON'S Celebrated Ice Cream Freezers, a supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1852. 51—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.

NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GAEHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacher shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared far that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five months each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 19th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, and further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } *Com.*
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,

Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 54—5t.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 16—tf.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 49—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, - - - -	$650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " " Gothic style, " " 3,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10,	375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " ,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5,	350
" " " " " " on modern legs, - - - " " 7-8,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, - - -	150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, - - -	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, - - -	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received. and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vocabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners. by JAMES SEIXAS. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a correct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.

1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquinted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs.* listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to RICHARD P. FINCH, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. GEORGE L. GOULD resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lateay erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market ind Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—